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FORFEIT.

"DICK OF THE DOCK."—Every person acquainted with the subject of the following sketch in the New York Patriot, will recognize the "burning resemblance" in every line, and those who do not, will be amply compensated for a perusal by the keenness of the sarcasm itself, and by the very natural conclusion that it means somebody. The author, we suppose, is Mr. Jacob H. Moore, who was formerly a sheriff of Merrimack county, N. H. He established the N. H. Journal, and is a brother-in-law of Isaac Hill. We have to thank him for half an inch of fat on each one of our ribs, produced by reading this sketch.—Boston Notion.

Sketch of a New York Literary Loafer.

Behold him on the Astor stairs,
With scarce a sixpence in his pocket;
In face, all grimaces, and airs,
In heart a rogue—in head a blockhead;
The creature's thinking—(monks think)
How he shall make his waist look thinner,
Or if his coat is just the pink,
Or where the deuce he'll get his dinner.

His pride is, that the passers by
May think he lives, that great big house in;
Although he dwells upon the sly
In den to mean to coax a mouse in;
There has he heard his whiskers praised,
And has he been to dine invited,
And by a pun some friend amazed,
His little heart is all delighted.

And then he's learned in every thing;
The languages, he's all so pat in,
He knows 'tis the French for King,
That 'internus' is Greek or Latin;
He'll tell you that "Will Shakespeare wrote
Leor, Hamlet, and the 'School for Scandal,'
Some lines by Moore, from Pope he'll quote,
And criticise the busts by Handel.

He's more at home in operas now,
By Strauss, Spohr, Webber or Colonna;
The overtures he'll hum you through,
And name you every prima donna,
Indeed, though all things claim his care,
The theatre's his chiefest hobby;
So nightly you may find him there,
Behind the scenes or in the lobby.

He's always full of green-room news,
And thousand he the fools that court it;
An actress scarce can tie her shoes,
But he is present to report it;
He calls the actors 'Jack,' 'Gill,' or 'Bill,'
At least when they ain't by to hear him;
He flatters, puffs, attends them—still,
They'd rather see the devil near 'em.

Then every star that comes to town,
Sets all his system in a ruction,
So he goes, doling up and down
A smelling out, 'an' introduction;
For oh! he sees a supper there,
Perchance the bliss, (if ca't be greater),
To lead Augusta into air,
Or to be Fanny Elssler's waiter.

With half the editorial corps
He keeps on terms—this awful gabber—
So, day by day, their ears he'll bore;
With his unsought, insipid jabber;
The other half he d—s apace,
And finds no virtue in their papers,
Because they drove him out of grace
For kicking up his monkey capers.

But still he'll coax them to put in
A puff of some unheard of niny,
For whom he promised fame to win,
At the small charge of half a guinea;
Those puffs, it mostly comes to pass,
He writes himself—(O press degraded!)
Hence, day by day, some kindred ass,
Is forth in lion's garb paraded.

Whenever old Tom Fool doth set,
The game about the city,
To pay some tribute to a pet,
You'll find him one of the Committee;
For then he tickets gets to sell,
The fruits whereof goes in his pocket;
For ere he'd back a penny shell,
He'd hang himself for being a blockhead.

A dozen shirts his wardrobe boasts,
With various names, for they were borrow'd,
But when they're nearly worn to ghosts,
He brings them back with shameless forehead.
Whene'er his hat is shabby grown,
To church or party forth he'll steer him,
And take good care to lose his own,
In favor of the best one near him.

He is an author, too, God wot!
Teeming with tales, and odes, and sketches,
With which he runs about red hot,
Reading them unto countless wretches;
But this is nothing more than fair,
For should the author fail to mew them,
They'd waste their sweets on desert air,
As none besides could e'er get through them.

This sketch is no ideal thing,
But drawn from truth to guide it;
Indeed the fool of whom I sing,
I could not libel, tho' I tried it.
Withal it is a harmless ape,
And to be laugh'd at more than hated;
For little mischief can it shape
Whom heaven hath made so empty pated.

MEPHISTOPHELES.

DISPERSED ARTICLES.

INDULGENT.—A country singing master once told his female pupils that they made a noise in attempting to sing, similar to that which a cat would make when pulled down stairs by the tail. As for the male scholars, he told them, they had all better voices for calling the cows than for singing.

A bachelor says that all he should ask for in a wife, would be, a good temper, health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, figure, good connection, domestic habits, resources of amusement, good spirits, conversational talents, elegant manners and—money! What an unreasonable rascal.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—The Methuen Gazette proposes the following mathematical question:—"If a man be too poor to pay for a newspaper how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

Or how many horns of strong liquor can he afford to drink every day? The money expended for "ardents," in some cities, would support all the newspapers of the country!—Philadelphia Sat. Courier.

The editor of the New York Star, very properly repudiating the idea that young men should not be recipients of the public honors of society, quotes Pitt as an example, who was prime minister of England at the age of 21. He was himself Major of the 84th regiment, when 18.—Hurra for young men.—Phila. Sat. Courier.

The preacher Miller says that no marriages will take place after the 23d of August, this year. No time to lose, girls.

A WHISPER.—P-e-r-h-a-p-s M-l-l-e-r d-o-n't k-n-o-w.—Phila. Courier.

WOMAN'S TEMPER.—One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper.—Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

GREAT DISCOVERY, by the editor of the Providence Journal, viz:—"That it is difficult to conduct a newspaper to please every body." Was not Galileo imprisoned for his discoveries in the world's turning around? Mr. Journal, you are in "imminent danger."—Phila. Courier.

A contemporary speaketh in this way of the vegetable entitled Cucumbers:—"Don't touch one—a stomach that can digest them must be set with Jack knives, and aquafortis substituted for the gastric fluid."

CURE FOR CORNS.—Corns may be cured by binding on them at night a piece of sponge moistened in a weak solution of persulf. The skin may be brushed off in the morning, having been dissolved by the action of the caustic.

In Baileyville, on Saturday last, three ladies were thrown from a chaise, by the fright of the horse. Miss Eddy, one of the ladies, had a leg broken, and was otherwise injured. The other two escaped with slight injury.

You cannot associate with a bad person one hour without receiving some injury. The atmosphere around him is impure; it is more fatal than disease.

The Arabian Horses, sent as a present from Muscat to the President, were sold the other day at auction. One brought \$680—the other \$675.

People are much more liberal with their advice to editors than with their money.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Maine Militia System.

MR. EDITOR,—More than a year since, I submitted some of my own private views, in relation to our Militia System in this State, in a series of letters, which were published in the Democrat. It was expected by many, and, among others, your correspondent, that the Legislature, last winter, would have done something for that class of our fellow citizens, who stand enrolled, as a bulwark of defence to the country; that if they could not relieve, they would equalize the burdens they have to bear, and so alter and modify our Militia Laws, that new spirit and vigor would be infused among our State troops,—a new life and energy enliven a system, which, for several years past, has seemed to be in a decline. Almost all were agreed in the opinion, that something ought to be done,—that if things remained much longer in their present condition, all military pride and ambition would be crushed, and

with this would go down our whole Militia system; and in a short time it would have only a name to live, while in fact it would be virtually dead.

At the early part of the session of the last Legislature, their attention was called to this subject, numerous petitions were received from almost every part of the State; some praying for relief in one way, and some in another,—all of which were referred to the Committee on the Militia. This committee, after having several meetings, and consulting together upon the subject, concluded to draft an entire new Bill; incorporating into the same such parts of the old law as should meet their approbation, together with such alterations and amendments, as, in their opinion, the interests of the Militia required. After much research and hard labor on the part of the committee, a bill was reported by their chairman, Gen. Miller, and by the Senate ordered to be printed. It being then late in the season, it was thought best to refer the same to the extra session of the Legislature which will convene on the 17th of September. This course was taken for the reasons that the members being weary with the toils of Legislation, so near the close of the session, were not in a condition to give the bill all that cool and deliberate consideration which it deserved; while it would give each member of the Legislature an opportunity to take the bill home to his constituents, and by getting their views upon it, would be better prepared to act either for or against it, agreeably to their advice or instruction.

Were it not that it would crowd out political matter, which is expected by your readers to fill principally the columns of the Democrat until after the elections, I should be glad to go on and point out the new features contained in this bill, and give some of the reasons why they were incorporated into it. Although it is not expected that it will meet the views of every one, still I believe every friend to the Militia, will, upon examination, be satisfied that it is an improvement upon the old law. As such, it would recommend to each and every citizen of the State to carefully examine and strictly scrutinize it,—read and collate it with the present law, and then communicate the result of your investigation to your Representative, so that he can carry the views of as many of his constituents as possible with him to the extra session.

In a particular manner would I call upon every officer and soldier, who performs military duty, to read and examine for yourselves. You are the class of citizens who are personally interested in the passage or rejection of this bill. Upon examination, you are satisfied with its provisions, say so by your Petitions to the Legislature, that it may become a law.

In conclusion, I will just say that if this bill becomes a law, military tenure of office will be limited to seven years. All appointed officers will be discharged at the same time the officer who appointed them is discharged, but will be eligible to be re-appointed, &c. Each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who actually performs duty, receives, as a compensation for his services, two dollars a year. I should be glad to notice some other provisions, which are not contained in the present law, but have no time now, but will finish off by saying to all, Read the Bill.

August 14, 1840.

* This is now a law, passed last winter.

FORFEIT.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Patriot.

Pause and Reflect.

We are on the eve of a great battle. The two parties are preparing for a struggle, such as was never heard of before. The young spirit of democracy is abroad, and thousands of strong arms and honest hearts are flocking to her standard, prepared to do to the death for equal rights to all. The spirit of aristocracy is mustering her forces, rattling her old dross, gathering up her world-old precedents, broad seals, and musty parchments, to make one more life and death effort for supremacy. The state of the parties is like that of the French and English armies before the battle of Agincourt. The French spent the night in revelry and drunkenness and vain boasting. No sounds of feasting were heard from their opponents; their whole time was spent in preparation—in efforts to fit themselves for the coming battle. And the result showed which army made the choice of wisdom. The mighty host of the French was scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Such will be the result in the present contest. The democracy are spending their time in preparation, in diffusing information, in enlightening; while the whigs are filling the land with senseless clamor, and disgracing themselves by bacchanalian orgies, unworthy a civilized people. The result will be as TOTAL OVERTHROW TO THE WHIGS, as was the defeat of the French; to believe otherwise would be to doubt the VIRTUE OF THE NATION.

In view of the coming contest, let us pause and reflect. A spectacle is now presented, such as never was before to this republic. A party is in the field, asking for support, which, by ACTIONS more significant than WORDS, tells the people they are FOOLS—they are incapable of appreciating SENSE and REASON—but they can be drawn this way and that by NUMEROUS more miserable than ever delighted the almost brute New Hollanders. A party presents itself, which, instead of attempting to address the reason and the better parts of man's nature, only tries to drown sense and conscience in intoxication and excitement.

It is time for all to pause and reflect—all who have the good of their country at heart—all who

wish to see the people of this nation use reason in self-government, and not exercise so high a right, so glorious a duty, in the moments of intoxication and excitement. The whigs tell the people they are coming down to take the people by the hand. Coming down, indeed! Yes, they are coming down; but they are and have been altogether too low for the people—they are getting to the level of the most brutish inhabitants of the old world. What estimate can be put on the intelligence of us all—of AMERICAN FREEMEN—by a party who think the REASON in HARD CIDER, or catch our eye by BARRELS and BANNERS, LOG CABINS, COON SKINS? The assertion is made that the RICH, the ARISTOCRACY, are all right—in, too, by mere noise and hurra! Such disgraceful mummery may do in a despotism, but we trust God, it will not succeed here.

We call upon the people to rouse themselves, to come in their might, and sweep away with the besom of destruction, a party that so disgraces them—to show the world that we are not DOWN-RIGHT FOOLS, that we are capable of SELF-GOVERNMENT, and that we will exercise it with reason.

We call upon all PATRIOTS—all who look with a jealous eye upon the name and fame of our country abroad, among the nations of the old world—to come to the rescue; to wipe away the FOUL STIGMA, with which a party is attempting to stain our hitherto fair escutcheon.—The monarchs of Europe look upon us with a longing desire to see our experiment fail—to see our glorious example taken away from before their own subjects, uneasy under their burdens. Will not the course of the whig party, if they succeed, show to them that we have arrived at that point where we can no longer choose our rulers by following the dictates of reason; but are led about by SENSELESS CLAMOR, and meaningless PUPPET SHOWS? What must sensible foreigners think of the whigs at their conventions and meetings?

We call upon all those who have been spending their lives and energies in the cause of TEMPERANCE, to come to the rescue; their old enemy has enlisted under new banners; she has joined with the whigs, and by this unholy compact the country is to be made DRUNK—she is again to have her ascendancy in the land, and a party, by her means, is to obtain PLACE and POWER. We say, come to the rescue, and put down this diabolical attempt! Say, in a voice of thunder, that no party shall succeed by making INTemperance the PRESIDING GODDESS at their councils.

We call upon all moral men, upon lovers of peace and good order, to come to the rescue—to put down a party which openly assembles in tumultuous bodies, and excites with intoxicating liquors, disturbs quiet neighborhoods, draws away men from the peaceable avocations of industry, to join in a BACCHANALION ROUT. We call upon them by the names of the MURDERED DAVIS, who fell a victim to their savage spirit and his own determination to spread abroad the truth.

We call upon all lovers of truth and justice, to come with stout hearts, and array themselves against a faction which, at their public meetings, put upon their banners, and noisily shout over and glory in, A DOWNRIGHT, WILFUL MALIGNANT, OVERT-REFUTED LIE! against a faction that are crying ruin and distress till they are hoarse, and then, instead of paying their just, honest debts, are spending millions in rioting and mummings, more shallow than THE MUMBO-JUMBO ORGIES of the untutored African.

We call upon all christians, upon all respecting our holy religion and its ceremonies, to come in their might to the rescue; to blast out of existence a miserable clique, who RIDICULE its HOLIEST ORDINANCES, who in their blind and DRUNKEN ORGIES, call up converts and amid the singing of songs make them kneel and there administer them FIVE GRAINS OF PARCHED CORN AND A MOUTHFUL OF HARD CIDER, and tell them "TAKE THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF OLD TIP."

Finally, we call upon all those loving Democracy, loving equal rights and duties to all, to come to the rescue—to band themselves against a party which would introduce into our government the spirit of CONSERVATISM AND ARJSTOCRACY.

Would to God that we had words of fire, that might burn in upon the hearts of all, the truths that we feel in our inmost mind; would to God we had a voice of thunder, which should roll over the land to its farthest corners, telling of the truth. We will labor with all the strength Heaven has given us, in the glorious cause of Democracy—of man's rights—against a faction resorting to the most unhallowed means to accomplish the most unhallowed purposes.

From the Augusta Age.

Independent Treasury.

The following is the fourth section of an act entitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON:

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the TREASURER to receive and KEEP the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the monies in his hands.

The following is the 30th, section of the same act:

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin ONLY.

It will thus be seen, that the act to establish a Treasury, approved by MARTIN VAN BUREN on the 4th of July, 1840, is identical in principle with the act approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON; that the Independent Treasury system is a RETURN TO THE GOOD OLD PLAN of the framers of the Constitution. That MARTIN VAN BUREN, in recommending and approving the system, is only doing just what THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY did, and that now, in establishing this system, we are only changing practices silently introduced by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the great patron of FUND-MONGERING, FEDERALISM and ARISTOCRACY, and getting back to the ORIGINAL purpose of the Constitution, and to the ORIGINAL practice under it.

The Harrison songs, multiply like frogs in Egypt. One of the last we have seen commences something after this fashion:

"Possum up a gum tree,
Cooney in de holter,
Ole General Harrison,
Bery fine skollar. [Coos (N. H.) Dem.]

From the Eastern Argus.

Mr. Van Buren's Opinion on the Militia Bill of Mr. POINSETT.

In reply to a communication from certain citizens of Virginia, Mr. Van Buren has recently written a long and able letter, containing his opinions upon Abolition, Internal Improvements, and the Militia Bill of Mr. Poinsett. What he says in relation to the latter subject, we this day give to our readers. The Richmond Enquirer remarks that—"The last portion of the letter is perfectly new and satisfactory. Mr. Van Buren explicitly declares, that the bill was not submitted to him before it was transmitted to Congress; and he moreover expresses, in relation to the arming and training of the Militia as every Republican would desire. He cruelly dissipates the humbug of the whigs on all these points, and this Whig standing army of 200,000 men, will scarcely enter the field of Electioneering again. We recommend the letter to the attention of our readers; and we wonder very much whether Gen. Harrison has answered the same interrogatories. But he declares that he will not answer such interrogatories, whether put by friend or foe." The following is an extract from the letter:

In conclusion, you ask me, 'whether I approve of Mr. Poinsett's scheme for the organization of the militia?'

My knowledge of Military affairs, is very limited; but I will nevertheless give you such views as I have been able to take of the subject of enquiry.

The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing them when in the service of the United States; reserving to the States the appointment of officers and the authority to train the militia, according to the mode of discipline prescribed by Congress. In execution of this grant of power, Congress, during the Administration of Gen. Washington, and upon his recommendation, passed a law for the organization of the militia of the U. States.—By this act, it is provided, first, that every free white citizen of the United States, resident therein, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, (with some enumerated exemptions,) are to be enrolled and divided by the several States into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, upon principles therein established, & in like manner officered by them according to the rules prescribed by Congress for determining their number and respective rank.—2nd. That the militia thus enrolled, shall be armed at their own expense. 3d. That they shall be disciplined according to the rules approved and established by Congress, on the twenty-ninth of March, 1779; and 4th. That the rules for the government of the Militia when called into the service of the United States, (the manner and occasions of doing which being pointed out by law,) shall be the same rules and articles of war, as are provided for the government of the troops of the United States.

The provisions of the act of 1792, which obliges every citizen duly enrolled, to be "constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition" was re-enacted during the administration of Mr. Jefferson; and so much of that act as established the discipline and regulations of Baron Steuben was subsequently repealed, and the system of discipline and exercises of the Regular Army was adopted for the Militia. These additional provisions, with occasional acts respecting the appointment of the officers by the States, and changing the regulations concerning the pay and subsistence of the Militia when in the actual service of the United States, and the preparation and distribution of a system of tactics, constitute every material part of the legislation of Congress upon the subject of the Militia since the establishment of the Government.

The organization of the Militia thus established has been in force nearly fifty years. It varies in many essential particulars from that recommended by General Washington, and has been regarded ever since its adoption as defective in an eminent degree, as well by the successive Presidents of the United States, as by all other persons, whose habits of life and opportunities of personal observation have fitted them to form sound opinions upon the subject. Its improvement was therefore an object of unceasing and anxious solicitude on the part of General Washington, and almost every successive President

commenced his career with calling the attention of Congress to the subject, and closed it with expressions of regret that these recommendations had proved unavailing. General Cass, when Secretary of War, stated in an official report, that this subject had been presented for consideration, no less than thirty-one times in official Executive communications, commencing with the inaugural address of President Washington.

The principal objections to the present system appear to arise from the great and unnecessary extent of the enrollment of the militia held to actual service, and who are required to muster and do duty a certain number of days in the year, and from the want of adequate means or inducements to secure a proper instruction; by reason of which this heavy tax is not only rendered in a great degree useless, but it is also unreasonably burdensome.

By the Federal Constitution, Congress has the power to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. The militia force provided for these purposes, by the existing laws, and which, to render it effective, is compelled to be at all times provided with arms, accoutrements and ammunition, and to be mustered and drilled at stated periods, and kept always ready for service, comprises, with limited and enumerated exceptions, the whole of the able-bodied male white population of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45. When it is considered that the number of these according to official returns, exceed a million and a half of men, and probably at this period, amounts to two millions, the immense, and consequently oppressive excess of the existing preparatory enrollment, beyond the possible wants of the country, must be apparent to all. How far the existing organization and laws passed by the States in pursuance thereof, have proved successful in accomplishing the great object in view, viz: the instruction and improvement of citizen soldiers in military tactics, you are able to judge for yourselves. The results were a short time since summed up by the officer before alluded to, in these emphatic words:—"It is in vain to expect, that the whole adult population of the country can, or will furnish themselves with the articles required by law; or that their collection, for any number of days they can afford to devote to this object, and under the usual circumstances of such assemblages, can produce any beneficial effects to themselves or their country. Already in a number of the States, the system has sunk under the weight of public opinion, and the practical question now is, whether we shall remain in fact, defenceless, or resort to a large standing military force in time of peace, that shall dread of all free Governments, or adopt an efficient plan, which will prepare for the public defence the greatest force at the least cost, and without danger.

To remedy the evils of the present system, it has been repeatedly proposed to reorganize the militia, in such a manner as to reduce the number of men, who shall be fitted and always ready to perform the service contemplated by the Constitution, say from the number of two millions to two hundred thousand, and to pay the latter a reasonable compensation out of the National Treasury, in order to remunerate them for the increased burthen thus imposed upon them. Several plans, to effect this purpose, have from time to time, been submitted to Congress, by successive Secretaries of War commencing with Gen. Knox's, in 1790, and ending with that of Mr. Poinsett's, in 1840. That Mr. Poinsett's, is, in several respects, preferable to effect a more equitable disposition of the whole military force of the country than any heretofore presented, appears to have been the opinion of the Committees of both Houses of Congress. The grounds of this preference are fully set forth in the able reports made by their respective chairmen, at the last session, which have been published, and extensively circulated, and are as follows:

1st. It extends the pay, for the period occupied in training, to privates, as well as to commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to whom it was limited in the plans of others. 2nd. It introduces the principle of rotation, by which the period during which the citizens are engaged in training is diminished, the instruction they receive more directly imparted to the mass, and the burthens as well as benefits more equally distributed among the people. 3rd. In excluding from enrolment all between 18 and 20 years of age, being the period of life in which young men are employed in finishing their education, learning a trade, or studying the profession by which they hope to obtain a livelihood. In these preferences I concur. In all other respects the different plans are understood to be substantially the same. They are so with regard to the authority of the officers over the privates, and the rules for the government of all when called out for drill. They all propose, that the rules should be those established for the government of the army. The existing law applies those rules to the militia, when called into the service of the U. S. and has done so for many years past. Mr. Poinsett's plan does not add a single penalty or new provision. There certainly exists to some extent a prejudice in the public mind against the application of the same rigor in the discipline of citizen soldiers, who are only called out for short periods of service, as that which is applied by all nations to those, who make arms a profession. It will be for Congress to decide, aided by the opinions of experienced military men, whether the discipline of the militia, when called into the service of the United States will admit of any relaxation. No one appears yet to have thought so. The rule by which Congress should be governed, in my opinion, is to confer as much authority as is necessary to subordination and improvement, and to adapt the regulations as far as practicable to the character of the force, and the feelings and habits of our people. The different plans are also alike in requiring the militia to arm itself. It is true, Mr. Poinsett contemplates the establishment of Depots of arms and ammunition at the expense of the Federal Government, near the places where the militia are to muster for training; but, like all his predecessors, he proposes to leave in force the present law, which makes it the duty of every enrolled citizen to be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements and ammunitions at his own expense. This law, it will be remembered, was passed under the administration of General

Washington, and was re-enacted under that of Mr. Jefferson. Regarding as an indication of the principles of our Government, which confides the protection of the liberties of the country and the maintenance of public order to the hands of the free citizens of the Republic, it was honorable to our legislation, and stands in beautiful contrast with the institutions of other countries by which the people, so far from being compelled to have arms, are denied the right to possess them, and deprived of their use. But the utter inefficiency of this provision of the law to induce the people to arm themselves properly has been fully demonstrated. It is vain to expect, says Governor Cass in the report before cited, that the whole adult male population of the country can, or will furnish themselves with the articles required by law.

Wherever a military pride is excited, as is the case with volunteer associations, the law is obeyed; but it cannot, it appears to me, be carried into execution with the mass of the militia without a more rigorous exercise of authority on the part of the Government than is consistent with the spirit of our institutions. Mr. Poinsett's plan proposed to establish depots or arms in the several States at the public expense, to be used when training, or in actual service by the militia selected for duty, and as it was not contemplated to muster the rest of the militia for discipline, it will in my judgment be well worthy of serious consideration, whether a repeal of the provision of the law which requires the militia to arm themselves at their own expense, leaving it to their option to be so provided or not; and the distribution or arms to the full extent that may be necessary to supply the militia when called into active service, ought not to constitute a part of any plan for the re-organization of the militia, by which a portion of them are to be instructed at the expense of the rest. The inclination of my own mind would be decidedly in favor of such a course. The light in which the existing law requiring all who are enrolled, to arm themselves is regarded, may be gathered from the fact, that men of standing and supposed intelligence in the country, have either been so ignorant of its existence themselves, or have counted so largely on the ignorance of their fellow citizens, as to charge Mr. Poinsett with an attempt to originate the measures, when, in truth, he only transferred it to his plan from the Statute-book, where it had stood for forty-seven years.

But in my opinion, the difficulties which beset this subject lie deeper than this. You have seen that the Committees of Congress have reported against a re-organization of the militia upon the principle of classification, and that they have been virtually sustained in their objections by their respective houses. You have seen also, that plans embracing the same principle have been recommended in vain for the last half century by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson: men, who have always commanded the respect of Congress, and whose measures seldom failed to receive its support. This may be in part accounted for by the just repugnance of the American people to a standing military force, which unavoidably extends itself to large and protracted expences even of the militia. But the principal difficulty has undoubtedly arisen out of the Federal Constitution, relating to this subject. By that instrument the power to train the militia is reserved to the States. To reduce the number to be relied upon for active service by classification might easily be done, because the right to organize is given to Congress by the Constitution; but the desired efficiency would be secured, unless that number were better trained and to that end it is requisite that they should be kept together for longer periods of time than is now practised. To do this without manifest injustice, provision must be made for their payment. Nor is it believed that they would in general be properly instructed and disciplined, unless they are called out and received into the service of the U. S. If this can be constitutionally done, the payments may be made out of the National Treasury. But the Constitution authorizes the Federal Government to call the militia into service in only three enumerated cases, viz: to execute the law of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. Not only is the authority to assemble for training not granted to Congress, but it is expressly reserved to the States. If, therefore, the right to call out, or receive the militia into the service of the United States for such a purpose be assumed by the General Government, it can only be, under the authority to provide for disciplining the militia, a construction which, to say the least of it, is extremely doubtful, for the same sentence of the Constitution which reserves to the States respectively the authority of training the militia, directs also that it should be done according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; thus excluding as it would seem by necessary inference, the idea, that its authors used the two terms in the same sense.

Mr. Poinsett seems to have been more sensibly impressed with this obstacle than his predecessors, and endeavors, to overcome it by placing his chief reliance on volunteers, and where drafts are necessary, proposes that they should be made by the States themselves. But can the constitutional objection be thus avoided? Can Congress appropriate money for objects to which their authority does not extend?

A proposition was made several years since to meet the objection fully by amending the Constitution and giving Congress power to provide for training the militia concurrently with the States, and to subject them to the rules and regulations to which they are by law subjected when in the military service of the U. S. and to provide for teaching in the primary schools and seminaries of learning throughout the Union the system of discipline prescribed for the militia. This proposition does not appear to have found favor either with Congress or with the people.

It is but lately that my attention has been particularly drawn to this subject; and, as there is no doubt that the great men to whom I have alluded contemplated an organization of the militia, and provisions for its better instruction, embracing substantially the principles contained in Mr. Poinsett's plan, it becomes me, in the face of so much apparent authority, to hesitate before I pronounce definitively upon its constitutionality. I shall, I am confident, in the opinion of all candid minds, best perform my duty by refraining to do so, until it becomes necessary to act officially

in the matter. In the mean time, I will content myself with saying, that the inclination of my mind is, that the desired measure cannot be safely accomplished, in the form proposed, under the Federal Constitution, as it stands.

Having thus given you the best opinions that I have been able to form of the important subject to which you have called my attention, you will I hope allow me to notice briefly one or two collateral considerations.

Mr. Poinsett's uncontroverted account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. He shows, that it grew out of a request made to him by the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, at the close of session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain, and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed and doubts appear even to be entertained of the correctness of his declaration, that the plan was not seen by me, or submitted to my consideration, before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject, entirely overlooked the fact, that such is almost invariably the case on all similar occasions; and that in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act for Congress, and not for the President; except only on occasions where his acts are brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if even it were otherwise desirable, will be appreciated, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to 220 at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and of letters from committees, requiring great research, and the preparation of voluminous documents. Unfair as these animadversions are thus shown to be, this has not been the worst aspect in which they have been presented. We have been compelled to see, not I should think, with shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which, not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from the document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a Standing Army of two hundred thousand men, for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the establishing among you, that the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous.

I am fortunately, gentlemen, not over sensitive to attacks of this character; and have withal an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand not my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions, arises from a consideration of the opinion which foreigners, who have not the same reason to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempts to delude their fellow citizens, by means of such monstrous absurdities. This regret, is however, I confess, materially diminished, by the conviction, that the people will in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
To Messrs. John B. Cary, A. G. Hudgins, Thomas Jones, and A. G. Cary, of Elizabeth City County, Va.

From the Skowhegan Sentinel.

TAKING THE STUMP.

A public discussion of a character rather novel for the meridian, came off at Waterville on the 12th inst. The friends of Mr. Evans, the nominee of the Federal party in the Kennebec Congressional district, feeling from certain premonitory symptoms of insubordination in their ranks, that the success of their candidate was somewhat problematical, took occasion to challenge the Democrats of Waterville to a public discussion between Mr. Evans and Mr. Rantoul of Beverly, then on a visit to that place. How far the result of the collision will go towards electing Mr. Evans to Congress, those who heard can judge.

Mr. Rantoul was invited to address the Literary Societies of the College on the evening preceding commencement. His effort here was remarkably able and successful, and incomparably superior in point of bold original thinking and profound literary science, to the ordinary exercises of such occasions. Yet the candid and generous Federalists, losing in their hatred to a political opponent all sympathy with the orator, or the occasion; or else so besotted by party feeling as to be unable to appreciate the merits of this excellent production, were found the next morning expressing their disappointment and disapprobation. One disliked his voice, another his manner, another his subject.

Nevertheless they went to the discussion in the evening—probably to hear Mr. Evans. The house was crowded quite as full as it had been during the day. Mr. Rantoul opened the debate in a speech of an hour and a half. He commenced with the division of parties in England in 1688, into Whig and Tory—showed the community of feeling and policy of the whigs of that day with the whigs of the present—the creation of the Bank of England by them—the policy of funding the debts of the Government—the passage of the East India Company's charter by means of the most barefaced bribery of members of Parliament—their policy of increasing their power by attaching to themselves the monied in-

terest of the country, and of creating a national debt, which is in the language of modern British Whigs, alias old federalists, a national blessing. Not caring to trust any thing to mere assertion, he sustained every position by the most clear and conclusive proof—taken from the language of the old whig and old federal party themselves.

Mr. Evans' reply occupied the same length of time. Mr. Rantoul's rejoinder occupied two hours, and was by far the most interesting, because he this time brought the subject home to ourselves. He depicted the influence of the Bank of England upon the country—the fluctuations it had occasioned in the country—the rise of every thing except labor, thus increasing the wretchedness and degradation of the laboring classes. He then traced out the history of the second U. S. Bank—producing the same effects upon American economy—regulating the exchanges by totally deranging them, and suspending this portion of their operations by waiting until exchanges had regulated themselves once more. His vindication of the administration from the charge of increasing Executive patronage was singularly successful. It had opposed a system of internal improvements, depriving itself of the disbursements of millions of dollars—the employment of thousands of contractors and the influence of money. It had also annihilated the U. S. Bank, which was an engine created to sustain the government—to be its friend and ally—it had reduced the tariff, thereby depriving itself of disbursement of millions on millions in some form or other—it had put down the deposit bank system, thereby depriving itself of the control of half the banking capital in the U. S. and arraying in deadly hostility against itself the whole moneyed influence of the country. And finally it had in the place of all other influences, added just ten to the present number of 60,000 office holders, and placed the public money, which it had reduced to the absolute wants of the government, beyond the control of every power but the appropriation bills of Congress.

The cry of distress, ruin and national bankruptcy, which Mr. Evans raised, was most successfully met, and he demonstrated by facts and figures, that the business of the country had, since the election of Jackson, increased more rapidly in proportion to the increase of the population, than it had before from the foundation of the government.

But I must cut short my sketch. Mr. Evans' replies will doubtless find their meed of praise in the columns of the federal press. I wish further but to draw a comparison between the efforts of the two able men.

Mr. Rantoul evinced a most thorough acquaintance with every point he touched, and certainly his address covered the whole ground. He knew all about it—he assumed no positions but such as were incontrovertible, and these he invariably brought forward facts and figures, names and dates to sustain. He touched no point that he did not fully establish. His remarkable fluency enabled him to trace and probe his points to the very bottom, leaving nothing unsaid. His oratory too was decidedly fine. His manner very animated—his voice very clear—his style strictly argumentative—scarcely allowing himself to step aside for a flower to adorn the simple fabric he was rearing.

Mr. Evans labored under disadvantages. He was sustaining a sinking cause. He had not probed it to the bottom or he would have found its rottenness. Hence in attempting to trace Mr. Rantoul, when he did attempt to trace him, he often found himself beyond his depth—scholar as he is, and seemed like a strong man groping in the dark. All that could be said, however, was called in. If his cause suffered, it was not for want of a competent defender. To talk of a victory in a contest like this would be absurd. That Mr. Evans excelled in the dignity of his address will be readily admitted. It is a characteristic of the man. That Mr. Rantoul excelled in delivery and said, in the same time, three times as much as did Mr. Evans, all who heard it will readily admit.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The federal editors keep stereotyped in their papers, in many instances, the ATROCIOUS LIE, that, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, the expenses of Government have increased from *thirteen millions to thirty-nine millions*. Our Democratic friends should bear in mind, therefore, the following facts:

1st. The expenses of Government, for the year 1830, instead of *thirty-nine millions*, as stated by the opposition, were only THIRTEEN MILLIONS, THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, AND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, & EIGHTEEN CENTS! This appears from an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is undoubtedly correct.

2d. Taking into consideration the advancement of the Republic in resources, wealth, population &c., for the last twelve years, the expenses of Government have absolutely been LESS, since GENERAL JACKSON'S ELECTION, THAN THEY WERE BEFORE! This has been repeatedly shown in Congress by the friends of the Administration; and the Federalists have never been able to disprove it.

3d. The President and the Heads of Departments have no right to use a dollar of the public money until it has been first appropriated by Congress; and the Federal party in Congress has always been the Party of Extravagance, and the Democratic Party, the Party of Economy! This has been shown again and again, by reference to the Records of Congress themselves!

4th. In three years of this administration, a retrenchment of some twelve millions has been made in the public expenditures; and in his last message, President Van Buren recommended a further reduction of Five Millions.

5th. General Jackson, by his veto on the Maysville Road Bill, saved a HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the people; and by adopting his policy on the subject of Internal Improvements, the present Democratic Administration has prevented a ruinous tide of public extravagance!

6th. The taxes removed from the people, amounted, in 1831, to \$3,728,000, in 1832, to

\$7,300,000, in 1833, to \$19,789,000, in 1834, to \$21,445,000, in 1835, to \$26,453,000, in 1836, to \$34,688,000, making, in these years, \$117,407,000, of taxes taken off, which, added to the taxes saved, would be TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN MILLIONS, AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS saved to the people under Democratic Administration.

7th. In the last four years the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole receipts under Mr. Adams's Administration.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following lately expressed opinions from Gen. Harrison. They may be relied upon as true:

NORTH BEND, Ohio, July 9, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have just had the honor to receive your communication, inquiring of me my opinions of the necessity of a United States Bank, and on the subjects of Federalism and Abolition.

Coming from so friendly a source as do these inquiries, I cannot permit myself to let them pass without giving you explicit answers to them.

First, then, on the subject of a United States Bank, I have to reply—

You perceive, gentlemen, that I have given you a straight forward answer to your inquiry on this important subject.

Secondly, as to my views of the doctrines of Federalism. I have much experience on this subject, and I will answer you fairly and squarely—

Thus you discover, gentlemen, that I am not disposed to round off, upon this subject.

Thirdly—the subject of abolition. I shall endeavor to be very clear upon this very important question, and will proceed to answer you fully—

Such are my candid opinions on this engrossing subject.

I trust, gentlemen, that these answers will be satisfactory to my friends. It is not my wish for them to be published, but you are at liberty to refer to them, as coming from me, any of my fellow citizens who feel any doubts as to my views on the subject which they relate.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

DUFF GREEN AND GEN. HARRISON.

Duff Green, the notorious Editor of the Baltimore Pilot, and a ravenous supporter of Harrison for the Presidency, held the following opinions of this same Harrison in 1822:—

From the United States Telegraph of April 28, 1829—Edited by Duff Green.

General Harrison.

The Richmond Whig assails the President with great force for the recall of Gen. Harrison, and laments over the expense of the mission to Columbia, in a manner that justifies a belief that Mr. Pleasant considers the salaries attached to offices of more importance to the government than the faithful discharge of public duties.

It is useless for the Whig to speak of Gen. Harrison and his services. We believe that we speak truly when we say, that he has cost the nation more blood and treasure than any individual living. We refer to the transactions on the northwestern frontier. All who know Gen. Harrison intimately, must be fully sensible that he is unfit to be the representative of this Government under any administration; and those who know the commanding influence exercised over him by Mr. Clay must admit that he is not such a man as this administration ought to select, for the delicate negotiations with which our Minister to Columbia is charged. The true question, therefore, is not what sum has the mission to Columbia cost us, but it is, was Gen. Harrison, the person selected by the coalition, the proper representative of the present administration? If this proposition be answered in the negative, it will appear that the \$18,000, of which the Whig and other coalition prints so loudly complain, are properly chargeable to the late administration.

What can any one think of a paper that is now run and in Gen. Harrison's support and praise whose Editor held such opinions of him in 1829? Hear him:—"We believe we speak the truth when we say that he (Harrison) has COST THE NATION MORE BLOOD AND TREASURE THAN ANY OTHER MAN LIVING!" We refer to the transaction of the north western frontier. And again:—"AH who know Gen. Harrison intimately, must be fully sensible that he is unfit to be the representative of this government, under any administration!" And yet this same Duff Green is now declaring, with bold effrontery and impudence, that this same Harrison has the fit and proper qualifications for administering the affairs of this great nation! Such is Federal veracity and decency.

"WHEELING THE PEOPLE."

"About one third of the people don't care which way they vote, if they can only act with the majority: now if we can make them believe that our party has the majority, we shall get them on our side, and carry the day in November."

The above is, "word for word, letter for letter, and comma for comma," the declaration made a day or two since, by a sly old Federalist, who values himself highly upon what he calls his "SKILL IN WHEELING THE COMMON PEOPLE." Like a true Federalist, he thinks the people an "ignorant herd," and believes they may always be led by flattery and deception. Hence, he is now trying, by the aid of false returns and electioneering lies, to convince the Democracy that his "piebald and ring-around party," is really destined to elect General Harrison, President! He will probably find, next month, that instead of having wheeled the people, he and his party have been themselves wheeled, as in times past, into a minority most conveniently small!

The declaration above quoted, is only one of the every day expressions which the opposition use, in order to manifest their contempt for the

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OXFORD, PARIS, Democratic I

FOR I MARTIN OF FOR W RICHARD OR

FOR I CORNELIUS JONATHAN SOLOMON S EZEKIEL C JOHN B. NE

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THE FARMERS NOMINATE

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OXFORD—NATHAN CUMBERLAND—ALB LINGCOLN—JOSEPH YORK—NATHAN C PERRY—A. SOWERS WALDO—ADRE WASHINGTON & AN

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Great Western.
SON'S OPINIONS.
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respectfully, yours, &c.
AM HARRISON.

Eastern Argus.
ND GEN. HARRISON.

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graph of April 28, 1839—Edited

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The meeting at Buckfield, last Saturday, was truly and emphatically a turn out of the Democracy of that and the adjoining towns. It was a meeting composed of the hard heads and strong and willing hearts who are disposed to do battle in defence of their just rights and privileges. To see, at this busy season of the year, the farmers, of which the meeting was principally made up, leave their business and their crops, to attend to a meeting of this kind, is truly cheering and gratifying to every lover of Democracy and Democratic principles. It is certainly an indication that log cabins, hard cider, and coon skins have no effect on them now, nor will they have at the coming elections this fall. The Whigs, alias, Federalists, should learn a practical lesson from this meeting, and the feelings they expressed, that the "dark and benighted region of Oxford," as they have been pleased to stigmatize it, is not so easily wrought upon. It is but the distant muttering of the thundering rebuke which they are destined to receive from her hands this fall. Although "a ray of light" may not often "penetrate" her borders, yet, when it does come, it is effectual, and dazzling. Its brightness so confuses their optics that, heretofore, they have always been glad to retire behind the murky clouds of Federal principles to hide themselves from its overpowering intensity. Thus will it be this fall, and thus, may it ever be.

The meeting was attended by about six hundred people, and was the largest political meeting, we believe, which was ever held in this county. We trust it is but the commencement of similar meetings throughout the County and District.

The Resolutions presented to the meeting, although opposed by Messrs. Hunt and Smith, of Bridgton, were otherwise passed without a dissenting vote. They, with the other proceedings, will be found in to-day's paper.

Democratic Meeting at Buckfield.

The meeting called by the Democratic Town Committee of the Town of Buckfield, on Saturday the 23d of Aug. inst. met according to previous notice, and was called to order by Joseph Turner, Esq. Doctor William Brigham was chosen Chairman, and D. S. Hutchinson and H. H. Hutchinson, Jr. were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, Voted, That Democrats present—who are not residents of this town, be requested to take part in the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Eustis of Rumford, Bonnett of Buckfield, Bartlett of Newry, Smith of Bridgton, Turner of Buckfield Irish and Dearborn of Hartford, and Hon. V. D. Parris.

great mass of the community. Let our intelligent and honest Democratic brethren, just note down these complimentary expressions, in the book of their political remembrance, and settle the whole score, at once, on the DAY OF ELECTION!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 25, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
SOLOMON STROUT, of Linington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

IN REPRESENTATION TO CONGRESS.

NOMINATION BY THE PEOPLE,
Oxford—VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

NOMINATION BY CONVENTION.

OXFORD—NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD.
CUMBERLAND—ALBERT SMITH.
LYNCOLE—JOSEPH SEWALL.
YORK—NATHAN CLIFFORD.
PENOBSCOT—SOMERSET—HANNIBAL HANLIN.
WALDO—ADREAR MARSHALL.
WASHINGTON & ARDSTOWN—JOSHUA A. LOWELL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD—ALVAN HOLSTER.
DAVID HAMMONS.

CUMBERLAND—LEVI L. TROTMAN.
LYNCOLE—IRRA CROCKER.
YORK—PHILIP EASTMAN.
JOSEPH BROWN.

LYNCOLE—CHARLES HOLMES.
THOMAS SIMMONS.
ARNOLD BLANEY.
JAMES C. WHITMORE.

KENNEBEC—BARTLETT H. VARNUM.
AMOS NOURSE.
AMASA DINGLEY.

YORK—GILMAN L. BENNETT.
THOMAS C. LANE.
THOMAS GOODWIN, Jr.

PENOBSCOT—SAMUEL H. BLAKE.
MORDECAI MITCHELL.

SOMERSET—FRANKLIN SMITH.
JOSEPH PHILBRICK.

WALDO—JOHN TRUE.
JONATHAN MERRILL.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON.
Western District—HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.
Eastern District—STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLEN.

Turn Out of the Democracy.

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The meeting called by the Democratic Town Committee of the Town of Buckfield, on Saturday the 23d of Aug. inst. met according to previous notice, and was called to order by Joseph Turner, Esq. Doctor William Brigham was chosen Chairman, and D. S. Hutchinson and H. H. Hutchinson, Jr. were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, Voted, That Democrats present—who are not residents of this town, be requested to take part in the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Eustis of Rumford, Bonnett of Buckfield, Bartlett of Newry, Smith of Bridgton, Turner of Buckfield Irish and Dearborn of Hartford, and Hon. V. D. Parris.

Voted, That a committee of five be chosen to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Wm. B. Bennett, James Bonney, S. D. Hutchinson, James Hussey, Jr., and Robert Thompson were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dearborn, of Hartford, a Committee of three was appointed to nominate a County Committee to prepare an Address to the Democracy of this District, consisting of Joseph Dearborn, James Bonney, and S. F. Rawson, who reported the names of the following gentlemen to compose said committee, viz:

Joseph Turner, Henry Decoster, and Hiram Coburn, of Buckfield.
Col. S. H. Cummings and John Gardner, of Paris.
John M. Eustis, of Rumford.
Gen. Samuel Holland and Isaac Randall, Esq., of Dixfield.
Edmund Irish, Jr., of Hartford.
Nathaniel Gerrish and Abel W. Bisbee, of Sumner.

James F. Briggs, Jr., of Andover.
Bartlett of Newry.
Samuel Riggs and Harmon Dennett of Bridgton.
Thomas Brigham of Hebron.

Robert A. Chapman and Elias M. Carter of Bethel. Which Report was accepted.

The Committee appointed to draft Resolutions reported the following.

Resolved, That our confidence in MARTIN VAN BUREN the distinguished Statesman now at the head of our Government, is unshaken, and that we will give him our united and cordial support at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the high-minded and patriotic manner in which the Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD has presided over the affairs of this State—that we place entire confidence in his ability, his courage, and his Democracy, and therefore we will give him our hearty support at the coming election.

Resolved, That the nomination of candidates for office by Delegates, chosen by the people for that purpose, is an equitable and convenient method of ascertaining and embodying public sentiment, and that nominations thus made, by Delegates fairly chosen, and who cast their votes in compliance with the instructions of their constituents, ought to be sustained by the popular vote.

Resolved, That we disapprove of every species of deception and stratagem which may be, or has been, used by any member or members of the Democratic party to effect the nomination or election of any candidate for office; regarding such conduct as destructive to public morals, an abuse of confidence, and a wicked trifling with the rights and sovereign power of the people.

Resolved, That Fryburg Academy Grant and Andover North Surplus hold equal rights to be heard in Convention, and that the reception of the former and the rejection of the latter, by the Convention holden at Paris on the 12th inst. was an unjust and partial proceeding.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course which said Convention took in regard to the town of Newry, admitting a Delegate chosen by a minority of the votes and rejecting a Delegate chosen by a majority of all the Democratic votes in said town—and that Newry cannot consistently with self-respect support a nomination made by those who have disfranchised her.

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of the Chairman of the late Convention, in neglecting to put a motion that was regularly made and seconded, and twice called for, as improper and unjust towards a portion of the members of said Convention,—also, the conduct of several members, in voting contrary to the positive instructions of their constituents, as a gross violation of the rights of the people of this Congressional District, and therefore we cannot support the nomination.

Resolved, That the course taken by the Oxford Democrat, in opening its columns to the friends of both parties for a fair and honorable discussion of the question in this case, is highly creditable to the Publisher; and that we cheerfully recommend its support to our Democratic friends throughout the District.

Resolved, That we will UNANIMOUSLY support the Hon. V. D. PARRIS, as the Democratic candidate from Oxford District to the 27th Congress of the United States.

Voted, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Oxford Democrat, and in all other Democratic papers published in the State.

Voted, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to William Brigham, Esq. for the able manner in which he has presided at this meeting.

WILLIAM BRIDGHAM, Chairman.

D. S. HUTCHINSON, Jr., Secretaries.
H. H. HUTCHINSON, Jr., Secretaries.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

OLD TURNER AWAKE.

Mr. Editor.—A Democratic Caucus was called in Turner, on Saturday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for Representative at the next annual election, and to prepare for the coming campaign. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, and the grain harvest which was directly upon the hands of the farmers, at least two hundred and fifty sturdy Democrats were present.

The convention was called to order by R. Martin, Esq., whereupon Isaac Gross, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and H. Clark, Secretary.

A committee of five was selected to choose, sort, and count the votes for a candidate to be supported as Representative to the next Legislature. Out of two hundred and eleven votes thrown, the committee reported the name of Charles Andrews as having received one hundred and thirty-five; which report was unanimously accepted; after which Maj. Clark (he having received a majority of the votes thrown against Col. Andrews) offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination of CHARLES ANDREWS, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election as Representative of this town to the next Legislature.

Interesting speeches were made by several gentlemen, among whom was the Hon. V. D. Parris, who, in an argumentative and highly interesting manner, addressed the meeting for nearly an hour. The able manner in which he was listened to, and the hearty response of the hearers, was a better comment than any thing which could be written of it. All felt that it was good for them to be there. After

Mr. Parris closed, the Hon. Job Prince rose and offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Hon. VIRGIL D. PARRIS, for his excellent address upon this occasion, as well as for the able manner in which he has represented us in the Congress of the United States.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Whereas, The present political crisis demands the critical examination and prompt attention of every friend to freedom, as the vote of every citizen, in the coming political contest between the two great antagonist parties in this country, is of vital importance toward carrying into effect the measures of either the one party or the other: And whereas, on the one side we see arrayed against the true interests of the people consolidated wealth,—a monied aristocracy, who distrust the intelligence of the people, and a desperate band of disappointed office seekers, more to be dreaded, from their money influence, and from the foul calumnies which they are industriously circulating throughout the country, than from their numbers: And whereas, this party now has for its leader Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio,—as a General, he was a man of doubtful and suspicious character, and politically, an identified Federalist; which principles have often been rebuked at the ballot box by the people of this country, as being antagonistic to their liberties: Therefore,

Resolved, That as Freemen in common with our fellow-countrymen,—as friends to equal rights,—as lovers of morality and good order in society,—as sons not wishing to dishonor the revered memory of an illustrious ancestry, we deem it a sacred and imperative duty to use our individual and united exertions in preventing the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, and of Edward Kent to the Chief Magistracy of this State; and by every honorable means in our power, to aid in the re-election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Resolved, That we believe with our fellow Democrats in common, that it is proper and right to support regular nominations when the will of the people is fairly expressed, and that we, as members of that party, will support the District and County nominations made at Paris on the 12th inst., and that we will use all fair and honorable means to insure the election of the gentlemen then nominated.

Voted, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democrat.

Adjoined to Friday, Sept. 4th, at 2 o'clock.
ISAAC GROSS, Chairman.
HIRAM CLARK, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

Progress of Democracy!

ALABAMA.—The doubt which rested yesterday upon the Legislature of Alabama, is entirely dispelled by this morning's returns; and it is now certain that the Democrats have a decided majority in both branches! This is conceded by the Journal of Commerce, a Federal paper. The Journal, also, concedes a Democratic gain on the Popular vote. The following is the state of the Legislature, as far as heard from:

RECAPITULATION.

	Democrats.	Federalists.
Senate.	20	6
House of Representatives.	46	59
Senate.	13	59
House of Representatives.	46	59
Majority for Democrats.	6	

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Extra.

We have now heard from all the counties of the State, except Blount, De Kalb, Cherokee, and Marshall, which, without doubt, give us nine more votes, and increase the Democratic majority on joint ballot, to fifteen. The Whigs have made a bold effort to carry the Legislature, but have failed in their object. Alabama stands erect, with an increased popular vote.

These statements our friends may rely on as being substantially correct.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The election in this State has been for Governor, and members of the Legislature. The Federalists carried their Governor in 1836, by a majority of more than four thousand, and in 1838, by a majority of seventeen thousand. In thirty-five Counties now heard from, the Federal majority, according to the Journal of Commerce, is 5416. In the same Counties, the Federal majority in 1838, was 7,454; and in 1836, Dudley's (Fed.) majority in them was 3269. About thirty Counties remain to be heard from; but we can hardly anticipate that they will do more than reduce, somewhat, the Federal majority. However this may be, we conceive North Carolina to be perfectly safe for Van Buren. The State election, for a very obvious reason, cannot be regarded as a fair test of her Presidential vote. It was not so in 1836, when she gave the Federal Governor a large majority in August, and yet elected the Van Buren ticket in November.

In the Legislature, the Senate comprises 50 members and the House 130. As far as heard from, now, the Federalists have chosen seven Senators, and forty-five delegates; and the Democrats, thirteen Senators, and twenty-three delegates. In the last Legislature, the Federalists had a majority in both branches.

ILLINOIS.—Whiggery in Illinois seems to be almost wholly used up! Nearly all the State has now been heard from, and the Democrats have made a gain, thus far, of about THREE THOUSAND & THREE HUNDRED VOTES, since 1838! Their majority in the whole State will be about FOUR THOUSAND, and they have a decided majority in

both branches of the Legislature. Verily, the Prairies have been on fire, to some purpose, in Illinois!

MISSOURI.—We have nothing to change the gratifying appearance of yesterday's account. The Democracy have undoubtedly carried their whole ticket by increased majorities.

The whole result, then, of the recent elections is much more favorable to the Democracy, than the result of the corresponding elections was in 1836, when Van Buren was triumphantly elected President! We will show this more conclusively to-morrow.—Eastern Argus of August twenty-first.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Nine days later from England.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Monday, the 17th inst., in twelve days and fourteen hours from Liverpool, being the shortest passage, it is said, ever accomplished across the Atlantic. She sailed the 4th of August.

The political news by these papers is of greater interest than any thing which has been received for many months. Serious differences of opinion have arisen between the great powers, on the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, and those affairs appear to be pressing on to a crisis. The breaking out of the insurrection in Syria has obliged the great powers to take a stand, and on the course to be taken it has been long known that there are differences of views which it is difficult to reconcile.

It appears that the French government dissents from an arrangement entered into by the four powers with the Porte, for limiting the pretensions of Mehemet Ali, and particularly restraining him to a portion of his claim in Syria. Decisive measures had been taken by the French Government, in increasing its armament, and placing itself in a posture for taking an independent attitude.

Affairs in China had remained very quiet for several weeks.

The London morning papers of the 3d, in common with those of the preceding week, are filled with comments on the menacing tone and attitude of France, who is terribly indignant that England, Russia and Prussia, should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his designs against the Sultan.

The Monitor of Saturday launches its official announcement that the reserve of the conscription of 1836 is called into activity, as also the entire conscription of 1839. This, with the recall of the soldiers en masse will make an increase of about 100,000 men. In addition, it officially corroborates the previous announcement, that power had given or assumed by a royal ordinance signed on the 28th to raise funds for adding 10,000 seamen to the French navy, with five sail of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steamboats.

The latest accounts from Alexandria state, that the intelligence received there from Syria on the 5th July had made a deep impression on Mehemet Ali, and had evidently filled him with alarm.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners appointed by the British Government to survey the North Eastern Boundary Line, had just been published.

The London Times of the 4th inst. states that the report is in favor of the British Government, "renders it probable that by far the greater portion of the Territory now claimed by America as part of Maine, will be decided to belong to the British crown."

The two following paragraphs, which conclude the report, contain a brief explanation of the results of the commissioners' mission.

"We report that we have found a line of highlands agreeing with the language of the second article of the treaty of 1783, extending from the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing thence in a north-easterly direction, south of the Roostee, to the Bay of Chaleurs.

"We further report, that there does not exist in the disputed territory any other line of highlands which is in accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783, and that the line which is claimed on this part of the United States as the line of highlands of the treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river and therefore has no pretensions to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783."

Revival in the export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The quantity of manufactured goods exported to the United States was remarkably small during the first six months of the present year. Within the last few weeks, however, the quantity has increased, and now there is a fair export to the States.

The President steam ship had 1300 packages on freight, and the packet ships are all full. Lord Durham, former Governor General of Canada, died at the Isle of Wight, 28th July.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.—Great discontent exists in Bosnia ascribed to the general oppression. The Vizier is making great military preparations, apparently against Montenegro.

In the House of Commons, on the 31st ult. the Regency Bill was read and passed.

Letters from Rome, dated the 7th instant, state that much inquietude was still felt respecting the health of the Pope.

Mr. Kelly's bill to abolish the punishment of death was thrown out on the third reading, 78 to 51—on motion of Lord John Russell.

On the 27th ult. the Canada clergy reserves bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Hume's amendment being first rejected, 51 to 10.

MANUFACTURES.—The Manufacturing Districts, with a few exceptions, are reported to continue in a depressed state, and distress prevails among the weavers.

The Paisley weavers has caused them to send a deputation to London, which, on Tuesday, waited on Lord John Russell, to solicit the means of transporting themselves out of the ungrateful country which has been enriched by their toils, and in return, refuses them the means of subsistence. Their prayer was to be sent to New Zealand. The answer was, that government will, next session, bring forward some general measure on the subject, but in the mean time cannot help them.—[Edinburgh Observer.]

MONEY MARKET, Aug. 3.—The funds are still very depressed, but they have rallied nevertheless, in a slight degree, from the sudden reaction occasioned on Saturday afternoon by the rumor that the official notice for an augmentation of the army and navy in France had appeared in the Monitor. The beautiful weather we have had for the last few days has materially checked the apprehensions which existed on the subject of the harvest, and on this score we may look shortly for a rally in prices.

VIOLENT HAIL STORM.—A hail storm passed over a part of Livermore, Canton and Jay on Sunday evening last, which did much damage to the crops. The vein, or cloud, was not very wide, but it poured down the hail-stones in no niggardly manner, and we were informed that they might be collected in some places next morning in large quantities.—Maine Farmer, of August 15th.

NEW POST MASTERS.—W. Falmouth, Cumberland co., Me., Franklin Hosmer.
E. Leeds, Kennebec co., Me., Stephen Day.

THE DISTRESS OF THE PAISLEY WEAVERS HAS CAUSED THEM TO SEND A DEPUTATION TO LONDON, WHICH, ON TUESDAY, WAITED ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL, TO SOLICIT THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTING THEMSELVES OUT OF THE UNGRATEFUL COUNTRY WHICH HAS BEEN ENRICHED BY THEIR TOILS, AND IN RETURN, REFUSES THEM THE MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE. THEIR PRAYER WAS TO BE SENT TO NEW ZEALAND. THE ANSWER WAS, THAT GOVERNMENT WILL, NEXT SESSION, BRING FORWARD SOME GENERAL MEASURE ON THE SUBJECT, BUT IN THE MEAN TIME CANNOT HELP THEM.—[Edinburgh Observer.]

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DIED.

In Bethel, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Gilman Daniels, aged 28 years.

In this town, on the 21st inst., after a long and distressing sickness, Capt. Chandler Oushtad, aged 37 years. By this dispensation of Providence, his wife is bereaved of a kind husband, and his children of an affectionate and tender parent; and society has lost a useful member. From the satisfactory evidence he has left behind of a happy immortality beyond the grave, we trust their loss is his eternal gain.—Coxs.

In Paris, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Charity Cushman, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Cushman, aged 50 years. The circumstances of her death were peculiarly solemn. She was returning from meeting with her husband, having attended a Lecture by Dr. J. B. Thayer on Paris. She when within about a mile and a half of home they were overtaken by a shower and drove under a shed to get out of the rain. The shed not being deep enough for the wagon to get under cover, Mrs. C. sat down in the face part with her umbrella spread, which most probably struck against the horse. The horse became frightened and kicked, and she received a blow upon the back part of her head which killed her instantly. Thus, by a mysterious providence were a husband and six children suddenly deprived of a companion and mother. How unsearchable are the judgements of the Lord, and how ways past finding out.

Mrs. C. was a native of Kingston, Mass. where many of her relatives now reside. For a considerable length of time she has been uncommonly engaged in the cause of religion, and for more than a year she had been wonderfully filled with the love of God and reconciled to all his ways, rejoicing in the prospect of the whole world through a crucified Redeemer. But she has gone from earth, and we trust to an immortal and glorious rest in heaven. Her funeral was attended by the writer on the 13th, who endeavored to tender the consolations of the Gospel to the bereaved family. A large audience was in attendance, who evinced much Christian sympathy for the mourners, and regret at the loss they all sustained. May God in his infinite mercy sanctify this solemn dispensation of His hand to the spiritual good of all.

G. B.
[Gospel Banner.]

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS, For Sale at this OFFICE.

Paris Hill High School

Mr. A. F. Drinkwater, a recent graduate of Waterville College, is expected to commence a High School in this village on Monday the 31st inst. His instructions will be given in the various branches of English study, and in the Languages usually taught in such schools. Inquire of S. NORRIS, and Dea. J. B. THAYER. Paris, Aug. 21, 1840.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Petitioners, would represent to your honors that the road now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to the South line of Letter B. in said County of Oxford, is unsafe and out of repair. We would request your honors that you would assess a tax on Andover N. Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, sufficient to make said road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles—as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES F. BRAGG Jr. & 9 others.
June 8, 1

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

We learn from the London Athenaeum of June 6, that a highly interesting discovery has been announced by the Danish Geologist, Dr. Lund, to the Northern Archaeological Society, as made by him, while excavating in the neighborhood of Bahia, in Brazil. The discovery began with the fragment of a flag-stone, covered with engraved Runic characters, but greatly injured. Having succeeded in deciphering several words, which he recognized as belonging to the Icelandic tongue, he extended his researches, and soon came upon the foundations of houses in hewn stone, bearing a strong architectural resemblance to the ruins existing in the northern parts of Norway, in Iceland and in Greenland. Thus encouraged, he went resolutely on and at length, after several days digging found the Scandinavian God of Thunder, Thor, with all his attributes—the hammer, gannets and magic girdle. The Society has commissioned Prof. Rafn, who first established, in an authentic manner, the existence of ancient relations between Iceland and Northern America, anterior to the discovery of that part of the world by Columbus, to report on the subject of Dr. Lund's letter, and to publish his report, with a view to direct the attention of the learned to this very interesting discovery, which would seem to prove that the ancients of the north had not only extended their maritime voyages to South America but even formed permanent establishments in that country.

IT CAN'T BE STOPPED.—A girl of our acquaintance says Parson Miller may say what he please about no marriages taking place after the 23d of August, 1840; she is getting her things ready and if Joshua keeps his word she will have him next Thanksgiving day, let what will come.—*Boston Post.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Peru.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Peru, county of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839, for county and town taxes, and also for delinquent highway tax for the year 1838, committed to me by the Assessors of said town to collect, in the sums following, that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

Names of Non-residents, known or unknown.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent Highway Tax for 1838.
Peck's Grant.					
T. Moore,	100	140	260		
Holman,	26	106	190		
Lunt's Lower Tract.					
Geo. W. Lunt,	4	2	52	98	
do, one half of the island,	15	75	142		
do,	4	3	100	65	123
do,	5	4	67	40	70
do,	1	5	91	150	53
do,	6	3	90	50	95
Francis Lunt,	3	5	60	30	57
Lunt's Upper Tract.					
A. Moore	1	2	63	50	95
Lunt's farm,					25 40
Eighty rods strip,					2 30
Thompson's Grant.					
G. Edwards,	14	5	100	50	95
Graham,	10	9	100	55	104
Wm. Millett's farm,	2	11	100	65	142
And unless said taxes are paid to me, with all necessary intervening charges, on or before Monday, the seventh day of December next, I shall proceed to sell, on said day, at one o'clock, P. M. so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, at the tavern of William Walker, in said Peru.					

JEREMIAH HALL, Collector of taxes for 1839.
Peru, August 15, 1840.

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July 30, 1840.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold, agreeable to license from the Judge of Probate, the county of Oxford, at Public Auction, on Saturday, the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the real estate of John Webber, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate offered for sale, consists in a part of the following lots or land in said Sweden, viz: Lot No. 9 in 5th Division, 16 acres; Lot No. 66, 2d Division, 33 acres; Lot No. 50, 3d Division, 124 acres; and Lot No. 41, 3d Division, 14 acres. Sale at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Sweden.

BENJAMIN WEBBER, Administrator.
Sweden, August 3, 1840.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of David W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months after the date of the said death, to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Monday, the seventh day of October next; on Wednesday the fifth day of December next; and on Saturday the fifth day of January next, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brien, in said Fryeburg, from ten of the clock A. M. until five of the clock P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.
Lovell, August 1, 1840.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
Paris, July 4, 1840.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL THOMES,
late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DOMINICAS G. TARDON.
Denmark, August 4, 1840.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of **CROCKER & SHAW,** are requested to make payment to E. C. Shaw, at the old stand, on or before the fifteenth of September next, or their demands will positively be left with an Attorney for collection, and "no mistake."

THOS. CROCKER,
E. C. SHAW.
Paris, Aug. 17, 1840.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Benjamin Storor, of Mexico, in the twentieth day of November, 1837, executed to Erastus W. Wheeler, in said county, a mortgage deed of a certain piece of land, situated in said Mexico, and being lot numbered thirteen, in the 5th Range of lots in said Mexico; which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 34, page 411; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken by said Storor, I, the said Erastus W. Wheeler, now claim to foreclose the same.

ERASTUS W. WHEELER.
August 13, 1840.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Barzila S. Cobb, an indentured apprentice, did, on the second day of August, instant, abscond and leave my protection and service, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or assisting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

CYRUS COBB.
Norway, August 3, 1840.

TREASURY OFFICE.

August 20, 1840.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual School Fund apportioned to the several Towns and Cities in this State, for the year 1840, together with the Accounts for rations to the Militia, &c. will be paid at the adjourned Session of the Legislature in September, upon application at this office.

The publishers of newspapers in this State, are requested to insert the foregoing, and send their bill to this office for payment.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
D. WILLIAMS, Treas'r.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER WHITING,
late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILSON DEARBORN.
Hartford, August 3, 1840.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold, by order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, at Public Auction, on Monday, the fourteenth day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Alden E. Faunce, late of Turner, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to pay the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, with the charges of administration thereon, reserving the present crops growing on the same; said property consists of one and a half acre of land and a small dwelling house, together with a work shop, standing on the same, situated in Turner, at the intersection of the road leading by Packard Barrell's to Androscoggin river, and the town road leading by said Barrell's to Turner village.

OLIVE FAUNCE, Adm'r.
Turner, June 27, 1840.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELIMIRA HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.
Dixfield, August 7, 1840.

THE RESURRECTION,

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills rise from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills is given from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the country of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of the human system. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing various diseases, where 1782 the extract was combined with a certain vegetable matter into Pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and farmers to its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

TO MOTHERS.

MEASRS. E. Chase & Co. GENTS.—Hearing much about the extraordinary effects of the Resurrection, or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous), and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the care of a mother to her family, until her confinement, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It was with great confidence that we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficult labors in confinement, when these Pills are taken. We unhesitatingly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are the result of a remedy which leads life to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rockester, May 14, 1838: corner of Calcutta square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, E. CHASE & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Britton, Livermore; Geo. Chase, Wilton.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or assisting Dr. Young Walker, a parper, at the expense of the town of Waterford, as suitable provisions have been made for his support.

LEVI BROWN, Overseers
JOHN C. GERRY, of the Poor.
Waterford, August 6, 1840.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of Ebenezer Walker, late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate of said deceased, consisting in a part of the homestead farm of said deceased, lying in Brownfield aforesaid, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary.

Sale at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Brownfield.

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator.
Brownfield, Aug. 4, 1840.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland:

THE undersigned respectfully request your honorable Board to view and locate a road over the following described route, viz: Commencing on the road recently located from Harrison to Paris by your honorable Board, and near the dwelling house and mill of Richard Lombard in Norway, then over the most practicable route to near, and within one mile of, the most practicable termination of the meadow road in Raymond, in said county of Cumberland. And we request your honorable Board to take measures to have a joint view of said route with the honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, and to give them due notice for that purpose, and in case of the location of such road, to require their aid and joint action in such road, to require the location of such road, we also request the discontinuance of the road from the termination of such located road to the Ryefield Bridge, so called, over the Crooked river.

DAVID ANDREWS & 40 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Cumberland, ss:

At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and held on at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1840—

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of David Andrews in Oisfield, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1840, at ten o'clock, A. M. the petitioners will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, the said location, to be given by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of the County Commissioners, to be served upon the clerks of Norway, Oisfield, and Raymond, and upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the same in said Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, Portland Advertiser, and Oisfield Democrat, the first of said publications and each of the others, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attorney for the State, County of Cumberland, and the Attorney for the State, County of Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition and this order, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there be present, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.
Copy of the Petition and Order of the Court thereon.
Attest—A. W. TRUE, Clerk pro tem.

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE presence that any medicine is nearly an "infalible cure" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," what ever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public, and a most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us. Yet the very frequency and boldness of these impostures, so eminently cruel to the unfortunate, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a remedy that may be intelligently appreciated and relied upon. That powerful medicinal agent, the Blood-Root, is the basis of the Universal Sanguinarian Pills, and the materials are drawn from the Vegetable Kingdom—the grand source of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the compound a remarkable advantage over the simple, and it is believed over all other medicines, for the cure of those diseases, which are chronic and acute, and connected with a disordered action of the stomach and bowels, and in most instances, in the natural phlegm of the system—and when it is further combined with the Blood-Root, which is a further compound, and modified as to give the compound a remarkable advantage over the simple, and it is believed over all other medicines, for the cure of those diseases, which are chronic and acute, and connected with a disordered action of the stomach and bowels, and in most instances, in the natural phlegm of the system—and when it is further combined with the Blood-Root, which is a further compound, and modified as to give the compound a remarkable advantage over the simple, and it is believed over all other medicines, for the cure of those diseases, 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